University of Houston-Downtown

Course Prefix, Number, and Title: HIST 1316: Latino History Since 1898

Credits/Lecture/Lab Hours: 3/3/0

Foundational Component Area: American History

Prerequisites: Enrollment in or completion of ENG 1301

Co-requisites: None

Course Description: This course examines past events and ideas relative to Latinos in the United States since 1898. It involves the interaction among people of Latin American or Hispanic origin in the United States, and considers how these interactions have contributed to the development of the nation and its global role.

(This course satisfies 3 of the 6 hours of American history mandated by the state of Texas.) (HIST 1302)

TCCNS Number: N/A

Demonstration of Core Objectives within the Course:

Assigned Core	Learning Outcome	Instructional strategy or content	Method by which	
Objective	Students will be able to:	used to achieve the outcome	students' mastery of this	
			outcome will be	
			evaluated	
Critical Thinking Personal	1. Evaluate and analyze historical perspectives, using primary and secondary	Students will examine primary and secondary sources regarding the post-1898 US history, and, with the	Essay exam, paper, or short writing assignment. The course may also utilize	
Responsibility	sources, in light of their historical context. Explain how events in the past influence current events.	aid of lecture and/or class discussion, will evaluate historical perspectives in relation to their time and place and identify	objective quizzes or exams may be utilized in addition to the written component.	
		connections between past and present.	Example Syllabus: Essay tests over ability to	
		For example, students might relate Central American immigration to the United States during the Cold War with contemporary flows of immigrants from the region related to US-Central American relations today. Students might identify similarities in the ways US interventions produced waves of economic and political refugees from the region. Students would also note differences in the driving forces behind these interventions and also in the ways US immigration policy has responded	evaluate/analyze both primary and secondary sources. Primary Source Analyses test reading comprehension of primary sources Exams test ability to analyze and evaluate class material and comprehend connections between events, people, etc. and larger developments and themes in US history.	

		to the refugees during the two periods.	
Critical Thinking	2. Analyze historical perspectives on ethical	Students will discuss and analyze the historical context for at least	Essay exam, paper, or short writing assignment,
Communication	issues.	one major historical decision that	participation in class
		contained strong ethical	discussion or group activity,
Social		implications and relevance to post	or objective quizzes or
Responsibility		1898 U.S. history. Students will	exams.
		discuss debates among historical	
Personal		actors that involved an ethical	Example Syllabus:
Responsibility		dimension while being sensitive to	Primary Source Analysis 1
		context and avoiding presentism.	requires students to read
			opposing viewpoints on
		For example, students might study	military action in 1898 and
		the historical background of the	factor into their analysis an
		Spanish-American War, comparing	assessment of the ethical
		and contrasting the different	reasoning for or against the
		arguments in favor of intervening (such as those made by	intervention (students must explain both perspectives).
		humanitarians versus those made	explain both perspectives).
		by war hawks) as well as the	
		arguments against intervention.	
		Students would not only be	
		required to demonstrate	
		understanding of the arguments	
		for and against, but also why	
		advocates of intervention	
		ultimately prevailed.	

Critical Thinking 3. Effectively communicate in The instructor will provide written Writing: paper or in-class writing, orally, and visually, guidelines that outline her or his essay Communication the analysis of historical expectations regarding written, questions and their results. oral, and visual communication. Oral: participation in class Students will apply their discussion or group knowledge of those standards and activity, oral presentation, any further guidance supplied by or oral history interview. the instructor regarding improvement of communication Visual: class presentation, part of grade for written skills, such as thesis and topic sentence development. Students work, or stand-alone will effectively express their assignment understanding of textual and A/V source materials. In written work **Example Syllabus:** or class discussion, students may Writing: Essay 1 & 2 Oral: class discussion, be expected to demonstrate their facility in interpreting and/or Student presentations producing visual images, such as Visual: component of essay assignment maps, charts, or tables. Examples: The use (1) of maps to understand post WWII-U.S. foreign policy toward Latin America; (2) of photographic staging of prominent events in American history; or (3) of oral and video interviews of important local individuals to determine how historical actors construct their own narratives about their own histories.

relationships and discuss the students will examine a range of short writing assig	or	
	essay exam, paper, or	
Descend offects of multiple constiant levalenctions as to the course of leasticination in all		
Personal effects of multiple causations explanations as to the causes of participation in cla		
	discussion or group	
and events related to post-1898 US activity, or objective	ve	
Social history. Students will distinguish quizzes or exams.		
Responsibility between proximate and long term		
causes in analysis of causation. Example Syllabus :		
The Primary Source		
Examples: Students read the main Analyses in Unit 2 r		
textbook, <i>Harvest of Empire</i> , which students to read an		
makes the argument that the rise analyze primary so		
of Latino populations in the United documents to dete		
interportions foreign policy and		
economic imperialism in Latin		
America Lectures underscore both Specific Edilio fiduo	•	
short-term causes, such as fleeing groups. Essay I req		
immediate violence due to US		
military interventions, and long- two of these group		
term causes, such as growing discuss similarities		
economic inequality due to US differences in the c	auses of	
economic imperialism, in driving immigration.		
Latin American immigration to the		
US.		
Critical Thinking 5. Compare and contrast how Students will be presented in Essay exam, paper		
different cultures or lecture and reading with the short writing assig		
Communication subgroups interpret, shared and divergent views or participation in cla		
perceive, or experience experiences of various cultural discussion or group	•	
historical events. groups in the American past. activity, or objective	ve	
quizzes or exams.		
For example, one might compare		
and contrast the experiences of Example Syllabus :	Essay 1	
two or more groups of Latino requires that studer	nts	
immigrant groups in US history, analyze the factors	that	
	and	
such as Mexican-Americans and drove immigration a	aliu	
such as Mexican-Americans and Cuban-Americans, or different community formation		
such as Mexican-Americans and Cuban-Americans, or different generations of immigrants from a among at least two		
such as Mexican-Americans and Cuban-Americans, or different community formation and community formation and community formations of immigrants from a	on	
such as Mexican-Americans and Cuban-Americans, or different generations of immigrants from a single nationality group. drove immigration a community formation among at least two	on no-	
such as Mexican-Americans and Cuban-Americans, or different generations of immigrants from a single nationality group. drove immigration a community formation among at least two nationalities of Latin	on no- ne	
such as Mexican-Americans and Cuban-Americans, or different generations of immigrants from a single nationality group. drove immigration a community formatic among at least two nationalities of Latin Americans during the	on no- ne Students	
such as Mexican-Americans and Cuban-Americans, or different generations of immigrants from a single nationality group. drove immigration a community formatic among at least two nationalities of Latin Americans during the twentieth century. Single nationality group and the compare and	on no- ne Students contrast	
such as Mexican-Americans and Cuban-Americans, or different generations of immigrants from a single nationality group. drove immigration a community formatic among at least two nationalities of Latin Americans during the twentieth century. Some must compare and the factors driving the	on no- ne Students contrast :hese two	
such as Mexican-Americans and Cuban-Americans, or different generations of immigrants from a single nationality group. drove immigration a community formatic among at least two nationalities of Latin Americans during the twentieth century. Some must compare and the factors driving the communities' grown	on no- ne Students contrast these two th and	
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such as Mexican-Americans and Cuban-Americans, or different generations of immigrants from a single nationality group. drove immigration a community formatic among at least two nationalities of Latin Americans during the twentieth century. Some must compare and the factors driving the communities' grown	on no- ne Students contrast these two th and United as the	

			and political participation.
Critical Thinking Communication Personal Responsibility	6. Relate events and ideas to change over time and acrossa broad survey of United States or Texas history.	On the basis of lecture and/or reading, students will identify significant events and ideas in US history and their relationship to larger changes across time, including the rise of industrial, urban, and immigrant America, the rise of the US as a world power with WWI and WWII, its changing race and gender relations, struggles for civil rights, the sea-changes brought by the Great Depression and New Deal, and its post-WWII economic, social, and economic history.	Essay exam, paper, or short writing assignment, or objective quizzes or exams. Example Syllabus: Primary Source Analysis 1 requires students to examine primary source documents about the Spanish American War and assess the extent to which this event marked a watershed in US history, by launching the so-called American century.

Course Outcomes: See outcomes above.

Course Outline:

- Introduction
- Latino History as US History
- The Making of an Empire
- The American Century
- Puerto Ricans
- Mexicans
- Cubans
- Dominicans
- Central Americans
- Columbians and Panamanians
- Latinos in the Post-ware Period
- Toward Neoliberalism
- Contemporary Issues

- The American War for Independence
- Peace and the Critical Period
- Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson
- Adams, Jefferson, and the Election of 1800
- Expansion, Commerce, and War
- The Era of Good Feelings and the Transformation of Politics
- The Market Revolution in America
- Transformations in the North
- Transformations in the South
- The Presidency of Andrew Jackson
- Nullification and Indian Removal
- Reforming American Society
- Expansion and the Mexican War
- Slavery, Expansion, and Sectional Conflict
- Civil War Begins . . .
- . . . And Continues
- Presidential Reconstruction
- Radical Reconstruction
- The Retreat from Reconstruction

Grading/Course Content which Demonstrates Student Achievement of Core Objectives:

Course Grade	A: 90-100	B: 80-89	C: 70-79	D: 60-69	F: 0-59
Summary of Course Exams, Quizzes, Activities, and Final					
	Paper 20% of the course Class Discussion (10) 10% of the course Content Quizzes (10) 10% of the course		20%	20% of the course grade	
			of the course gr	ade	
			of the course gr	ade	
	Exams (3) 60% of the			of the course gr	ade